



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Altfranzösische Bibliothek, herausgegeben von DR. WENDELIN FOERSTER.  
Heilbronn, Henninger. 1883.

Zweiter Band : Karls des Grossen Reise nach Jerusalem und Constantinopel.  
Ein altfranzösisches Heldengedicht, herausgegeben von E. Koschwitz.

The first edition of this curious poem was published in 1836 by Francisque Michel; later, several copies were taken from the only MS in the British Museum (King's Lib. 16 E, VIII), but in 1879 this MS was lost and has not yet been found. In 1880 a new edition was published by E. Koschwitz, who had previously contributed to the literature of this epic, especially by his publication of six Cymric and Norse versions of the same. This edition met with such approval that after only three years it has become necessary to bring out a new edition, in which the editor has turned to account the suggestions made by his critics. Opposite the critical text we have this time a diplomatic reprint in full; in the concordance all the other versions known have been taken into consideration, and a complete glossary has been added. With reference to two important points the editor's opinion has undergone a complete change since the publication of the first edition; in the critical text he has substituted the Île de France dialect for the Norman, making at the same time the transcription much more uniform; and in regard to the age of the poem he is less certain than formerly, calling it no more an "Old French poem of the XIth century," but simply an "Old French epic."

Sechster Band : Das altfranzösische Rolandslied. Text von Chateauroux und Venedig VII. Herausgegeben von Wendelin Foerster.

The millennium will soon come for the ambitious student of the *Chanson de Roland*; exact reprints of all the French versions in existence will enable him to take an active part in the critical restoration of the text without going back to the MSS. We have such a diplomatic edition of the Venice MS IV, edited by E. Koelbing, 1877, one of the Oxford MS, Digby 23, edited by E. Stengel, also a photographic facsimile reproduction of the same codex. In the present volume, W. Foerster gives us the MS of Chateauroux (formerly at Versailles), and the MS VII of Venice; and another volume, which is soon to follow, will bring us the MSS of Paris, Cambridge and Lyons, also the so-called Lorraine fragment, and a tabular synopsis of the contents of each chapter in the various French MSS, and in those High-German, Low-German and Norse versions which can be at all used in textual criticism. Under these circumstances it may be hoped that we shall soon have a critical edition worthy of the great epic.

In regard to the whole series it is to be remarked that the original plan has been extended; subsidiary works are in preparation, as, for instance, an Old French grammar and an Old French dictionary, for both of which there is great need, and it is to be desired that a handbook of French antiquities and a history of Old French literature will also be added..

H. C. G. v. JAGEMANN.

---

OTTO RIBBECK. *Emendationum Mercatoris Plautinae Spicilegium.* Leipzig, Edelmann, 1883. 32 pp.

As the Plautus literature grows from year to year it becomes more and more difficult for the general student of Latin to keep up with it, and yet nothing is

more quickening than to watch the progress made in the study of early Latin, to which Ritschl and his followers have given so great an impetus. New light is constantly being thrown upon problems of syntax and etymology. New words which will not find a place in our dictionaries for many years to come, are constantly being ferreted out of corrupt manuscripts, and fortified by the evidence of glossaries and scholia. In this field Ribbeck has long been an active worker, and has already gathered many sheaves. The spicilegium before us discusses questions connected with the text of the Mercator. Some fragments of Philemon are assigned with good reason to the original of Plautus, and compared with similar passages in the Mercator. The hand of the reviser is plainly pointed out in not a few places. Verse 149 is cast out along with vv. 150-65, already challenged by Ritschl, and v. 615 is expelled in company with vv. 620-4; vv. 373-5 are but a repetition of vv. 369-72, and their spurious origin is confirmed by their place in the MSS after v. 389. The reasons given for eliminating vv. 493 and 494 do not seem sufficient. Nothing could be more natural than for Eutyclus to repeat the question which Charinus has before evaded. The patchwork character of the prologue had already been pointed out, and Ribbeck tries to explain how it was put together. The original pieces were vv. 1-2, 7-11, 40-6, 56-110, the others were tacked on afterward by different hands. Verses 269 f., 246, 610, 845-9, 861, 805-17 are obelized for various reasons. Cases where confusion in the MSS has arisen from *homoearcta* or *homoeotelenia* are treated on pp. 14-18; cases where some slight changes are required in the distribution of the rolls, on pp. 18-21. Ribbeck then proposes several emendations of the text, which are clever and ingenious, if not always convincing. In vv. 239 and 241 he reads, following B., *ambed edesse* and *ambed ederit*, and finds in *ambed* a form similar to *anted*, *posted*, *red*, *prod*, etc. In v. 882, for *religionem ilicobecit* of B, he proposes *religionem mi hic obiecit*. In v. 80 ff., keeping much more closely to the MSS than previous editors, he would read

Ego me invisum meo patri esse intellego  
Atque odio esse ei quoi placere aequom fuit  
Amens amansque sic animum offirmo meum.

V. 312, where A has *amando enices* and B *amando hic ē*, he restores thus, *Lysimache auctor sum ut me amputando hic enices*. Very tempting is the reading proposed for v. 195, where B has *subt'atius nequiquam mare subterfugi a tantis tempestatibus*. In v. 197 *iterum* and *med* are to be read; in v. 198, *loquere actutum*; *quid fit porro*?

Worthy of note also are *superatrix* proposed for v. 842, where Goetz reads *spectatrix*, Ussing *imperatrix* (*speratrix*, BCD); *concepit* (i. e. *cecepit*) for *coepit* in v. 533; *exemi* for *eripui* in v. 341, and finally the excellent emendation of v. 677, where B has *da sane hanc virgam lauriabit vintro* DOR. *eo*, Ribbeck reads *da sane hanc virgam lauri*. <SY. habeto.> DOR. *abi tu intro*. SY. *eo*.

In v. 524 Ribbeck proposes to read *auratam* for the unintelligible *ancillam*. In the Notes of this number we have tried to establish the reading *Apulam*.

M. WARREN.